THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be publish reduceday and Saturday, at 34 per annum for one copured copies; and \$15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for counter-recutation, will be published every Satorday morning, at the for-sing prices: For one copy, \$2 per annum: three copies for \$5; fiv-spies for \$8; ten copies for \$1b; twenty copies, sent to one address in Subscriptions may commence at any time.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.—BALL AND CHIO BAILBOAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS. a through t aims are now run daily, except Sanday, from Was

FOR RALTINGRE AND THE EAST:

Leave Washington for Bultimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 of 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Saltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. Sanday at 4.30, a. m., only. The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Au-

in pedia connections.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.59, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.59 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimera and Ohio Railroad Telect Office, of TROS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

Oct 3

Master of Transportation, liaitumore.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

FEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN FOUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Masleshippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Fixeks: can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennaylvanja avenue and Sixth atreet, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Rechmond, Dauville, Lynchburg, Bijatol, Knexville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chalanocoga, Naphville, Huntsville, Grand Junetion, Mr. aphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Rout, and Contineass Railway Connexions to Memphis. Adording greater Expedition and Confort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 6, o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the care for Richmond, Charlottewille, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7%, m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and these connexions to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibused leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., or and 7, p. 19.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer EORGE PAGE will run as follows: • Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock,

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run of epposite BRHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE AND JUNEAU STRAMELS AND RUTHOUSD AND JUDGAR RAIL-AND JUNEAU TWO fast daily lines from Washington for the South ad Southwest. It was leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 64;, m, and 74; p, m. Passengers by the morring bost can obtain a fine reakfast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 315 hours down the centiful Potenae, passing m full view of Mount Vermon. By the vening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four boars in unfortable berths or state recome, and arrive in Richmond in time to ensect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

FOR THE SOUTHWEST 10

Marville, Hristot, Dalton,
Chattanooga, Huntaville, Memphis,
Lynchburg, Knoxville, Atlauta,
Monigomery,
Malville, Grand Junction.
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NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salestoom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hail. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to Keep on hand at all times a targer stock of fire and brugharproof safes than any their establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygter's patent letter feek, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & Co., Agents
Washington, D. C.
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DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercanic credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, MORSE LINES.

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Offices: Cor. 6th st. and Penn. av.; U. S. Capitol; opposite Treasury Building.

WITH six wires and improved business facilities this company are enabled to reduce their charges, viz: Ten words. Each ad'l word.

(A corresponding reduction between intermediate points.)
The Magnetic Company invite business for all points in the United states and Canada. Their limes connect with the Eastern and Canada states are considered in the Western lines at New York, and with the Western lines at Railmore.

The Magnetic Company is the oldest telegraph company in the United States, and clone have the right to use the Morse invention upon he route of their lines.

The public may rely upon the prompt and accurate transmission of all despatches deposited at the following offices, viz:

New York, 43 Wall street, Astor House, at main entrance; New Haven Depot, 27th atreet.

New York, 43 Wall effect; Aster House, at main cherance, Haven Depot, 27th street.

Philodelphis, 302 Chennut street; Girard House.
Balimore, Sun Iron Building.
Boston, Merchants' Exchange.
Boston, Merchants' Exchange.
Portland, 20 Exchange atreet.
Cincional, under Burset House.
New Orleans, under St. Charles Hotel.
New 3-4f

J. KENDALL, Gen'l Sup't.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$200,000! STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

only company in Washington having such a clause in its cha-

oble for losses. Odos - Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 186.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

DROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS. RUSSIAN CLERICAL MISSION TO CHINA.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods, (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) will be received at the office of In-dians Affairs, Washington city, until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the thirteenth day of November next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

the thirteenth day of November next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

Class No. 1.

Mackiane Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

2,500 pairs 3-point white Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.

3,200 pairs 214 point white Mackiane blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.

3,200 pairs 2-point white Mackiane blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 54 pounds.

300 pairs 1-point white Mackiane blankets, to measure 35 by 50 inches, and weigh 54 pounds.

300 pairs 1-point white Mackiane blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 54 pounds.

300 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.

300 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackiane blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.

300 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point green Mackiane blankets, to measure 65 by 84 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point green Mackiane blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

400 pairs 3-point green Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

200 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

200 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 60 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 60 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 50 pounds.

300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackiane blanke

sathets.

's plaid linesy, plaid linesy, objected shriling, unbleached.

's blocked, unbleached.

's sheeting, ''

'brown cotton duck.

'checks, stripes, and plaids,

'flannels, assorted.

'pounds cotton thread.

'brown gilling twine, No. 30.

'cutton mattre.

flannel shirts.

calco.

200 frock coats, indigo-blue broad cloth. 200 pantaloons
100 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capetes.
200 blue saincit coats.
200 pantaloons.
200 cadet mixed satincit coats.
200 pantaloons.

tin cups.

axes, to weigh 43 to 53 pounds.
half axes, to weigh 33 pounds.
halfaxes, to weigh 13 pounds.
hatchets, to weigh 13 pounds.
inc mirrors.
it esteels.

1,000 Northwest guns, flint lock.
200 "percussion lock.
Proposals will be received for the delivery of said articles at Beston, New York Philadelphia, Ballimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, or Cincinnati, but the cost of the transportation of the same to their places of destination will be considered in deciding upon the proposals in Cases where the same articles shall be proposed to be delivered at different places.

must also in like manner be furnished, from which the department will make a selection; and, in case of more than one sample being furnished by the same bidder, the price for each must be distinctly indicated in the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the government samples, which may be seen at this office. They will be rigidly aspected and compared with these samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quasity within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Fayment will be made for the goods received or invoices thereof, excitated by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that all bids for furnishing the said articles may be rejected at the option of the department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the Linited States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and the proposals must embrace the articles with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in said schedule, with the prices an axed to collect or any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and the proposals must embrace the articles with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in said schedule, with the prices an axed to cach, in deliars and cents, at which they are to be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I for well horse

General D. Handon, Secretary.

General D. Handon, Secretary.

James C. McGuire, President.
June 27—1y

Le. C. Leman.

AMAR. MOTT. & AUTRY.

Attorneys-at-Law,
Helly Springs, Miss., will practice in the High Court of Errors
and Appeals at Jackson: the Federal Court at Fourbole, the Courts of
the 7th Johichal District of Mississippi; and will attend to the colcomp of Claims throughout North Mississippi.

Se. 18—dif

St. Persassicion, Oct. 27.—Russia once more in the affairs of Asia stands ahead of England and France. Even before the diplomatists who, under the clauses of the new Tein-tein treaty, are to act as the representatives of western Europe at the Court of Pokin have been selected, the

Tein-tsin treaty, are to act as the representatives of western Europe at the Court of Pokin have been selected, the Russian chargés of affaires are already beyond the Chinese frontiers. Not the diplomatic chargés d'affaires properly speaking, but a fresh edition of that so-called spiritual mission of Russian orthodoxy, whose clerical members have been gradually superseded by emissaries of a more worldly character. That mission being at present headed by a diplomatist of rank, even the very appearance of an ecclesiastical purpose has been taken off. The mission now is merely a supplement to the embassy about to be established. Considering the immense interest connected with every circumstance relating to the opening of China, I extract from the Irkutsk Official Gasette the following description of the departure of the mission to Pekin:

At the end of July the Chino-Siberian frontier town of Kiachta was filled with strangers, who flocked in to witness the departure of Privy Conneillor Perowski and Archimandrite (Archdeacon) Gooree, with their staff, to Pekin. The Archbishop of Irkutsk and the head adjutant of the governor of East Siberia, together with many officers and priests, had likewise repaired to the town to give the mission their official support as far as the frontiers. Another class of guests consisted of troops of the Trans-Baikal army, encamped some miles from Troizkosawsk, on the banks of the river Keerau. At this point were drawn tagether two cavalry regiments of Cossacks, two other regiments of regular cavalry, two batteries of the Trans-Baikal field artillery, two Cossack batteries, and a battalian of Siberian infantry of the line—altogether more than 4,000 men, and commanded by Major General Michaelowski.

Before all persons constituting the mission had gathered at Kiachta, the Russian merchants residing at the latter place took the opportunity of performing those Italian evolutions which are so much admired in the caplatter place took the opportunity of performing those Italian evolutions which are so much admired in the capitals of their native empire. In the evening the troops were entertained by the wealthy tradesmen of the town. The Chinese from Maimatchin (which is only half a mile from Kiachta) passed over the frontiers and heartily participated in the merriment of their Russian neighbors. To combine the useful with the agreeable, the commander of the camp ordered part of the troops to quit the table, take arms, and manœuvre in the presence of the assembled Celestials. The latter, perfectly amazed at the order and rapidity of the evolutions, thought they had never before seen anything so wonderful. Their astonishment had reached its highest pitch when the chief of artillery, suddenly giving the German and Russian word of command, "Marche, Marche," caused his guns to proceed in a thundering gallop, then come to a sudden stand-still, and fire. The matter appeared to them perfectly supernatural. To give vent to his feelings the mayor of Kiachta, at the end of the military evolutions, requested the Russian authorities to accept as a present for those wonderful fellows, whose manœuvres had given him and his countrymen so much delight, a slight present of tea, of the value of 700 roubles.

On the 4th and 5th of August, the fite day of her Majesty the Empress Maria Alexandrowna was celebrated by a divine service, lasting during the whole of the night. On the succeeding day a liturgy was performed by the archbishop in the open field, and afterwards in the church. The Chinese Mayor of Maimatchin, having previously asked permission of the Russian commander, was present

The Chinese Msyor of Maimatchin, having previously asked permission of the Russian commander, was present at the service, with his sons and suite. It was the first time that the highest Chinese magistrate at this part of the frontier entered the church of Kiachta. He appeared greatly struck with the splendid decorations of the integreatly struck with the splendid decorations of the interior, and the various magnificent garments of the Russian priesthood. He likewise seemed to take much interest in the subject matter and tone of the prayers. On the priests leaving the church at the close of the service, he expressed a wish to pay his respects to the archbishop. This being acceded to, he approached the dignitary of the Russian church before the church door, and, in presence of all assembled, bowed, and by way of Chinese compliment, touched the forchead of the highly reverend father in God. This example was imitated by his sons, who kissed the hands of the archbishop, and, like their father, were rewarded with a shake of the priestly palm. As if not satisfied with this—in Chinese high officials, a most extraordinary mark of condescension—the mayor, (Diargoochef,) at a late hour of the day, requested the pardon of the Russian commissioner of the frontiers, in case he, by his demonstration of respect and esteem, should have in any way offended or acted contrary to the Russian customs.

The three following days were again occupied with field manouvres and grand parades of the forces. Again the Chinese were delighted beyond measure. The sight of a solemn cavalry march, executed under the inspiring music of the National Hymn, was a new feature of the military festival to them; but the rapid movements and tremendous roar of the artillery appeared, neverthless, to locatin the first place in their feelings of wonder and be-

On the 6th of August the members of the mission were entertained at a grand dinner by the mercantile com-munity of the place. In the evening of the same day the Russian diplomatists, priests, and suite were conductthe Russian commissary of the frontier, accompanied the guests on this excursion, and afterwards conducted them to pay a visit to the Chinese mayor at Maimatchin. There every possible honor known in the Chinese code of cere-monial was bestowed on the Russians. The day concluded with visiting in the society of the mayor's son a number

with visiting in the society of the mayor's son a number of the wealthiest Chinese merchants.

It having become known that the 7th of August was the date appointed for the departure of the mission, the population of Kiachta assembled in the streets in the night previous to that day, to be ready to take a last look at the delegates of the Emperor. At nine o'clock in the morning divine service was perfermed in presence of the diplomatic travellers and military and civil authorities; but only comparatively few of the crowd assembled without could gain admittance into the sacred edifice. The Archbishop preached on the text, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." He interpreted the meaning of this verse so as to contrast it with attempts at proselytism carried on mainly by means of theoretical meaning of this verse so as to contrast it with attempts at proselytism carried on mainly by means of theoretical argument. At the end of his sermon the preacher alluded to the immense importance of the Chinese empire, and requested all Christians present to pray for the conversion of the neighboring heathen.

The moment had now arrived when the members of the mission heat to leave Kiachta, and with it Russia.

The moment had now arrived when the members of the mission had to leave Kiachta, and with it Russia. Emerging one by one from the portal of the church, they defiled on foot through the streets of Kiachta and Maimatchin, escorted by the authorities and troops. A curious fact, and one highly illustrative of the means by which the Russian empire has been founded, and is still extended, is the circumstance of the three officers companding the Russian treers on this coession.

extended, is the circumstance of the three officers commanding the Russian troops on this occasion, (MM. Busse, Kugel, and Devignier,) being two of German and one of French extraction.

The mercantile population took the lead in the procession, the crowd bringing up the rear, and the salvos of artillery sending their roaring salutes into the Celestial empire. The impression produced on the Chinese was all that could be wished. Chinese carriages awaited the embassy at the gate of Maimatchin to convey them to the first station, Gerin. At the latter place the travellers met their train, and were received by the Mongolian officers, who had to accompany them to Urgi (Oorgee.)

There is considerable feeling at Buffale, New York, in relation to the building of the international bridge on the scheme proposed by Mr. Ress. Large meetings have been held on both sides, and from the latest accounts it seems probable that the opposition will win the day. The great objection arises from the fact that the \$50,000 which Mr. Ross claims will have to be secured to him by taxing the citizens of Buffalo. Besides, the citizens seem determined to build the bridge on their own responsibility There is considerable feeling at Buffalo, New York, in

A State historical society has been established in Mississippi. At their meeting on the 9th inst., it was determined to issue an address to the people. During the summer a correspondence will be opened with all persons who may be able to forward the interests of the society; which are the collection of all matters that pertain to the growth and progress of the State.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

[Official statement by the Portuguese government.]

On the 29th of November, 1857, the commanders of the naval station of Mozambique captured the French barque Charles et Georges because it was found anchored near the island of Quitangonio, in the bay of Conducia, a port interdicted to foreign commerce, and for having on board 110 negroes, who declared they had been forcibly shipped, independent of the vessel having on board effects which, according to the list attached to the decree of the 10th of December, 1836, are considered indicative of the illicit traffic in slaves.

The crown lawyer or advocate at Mozambique having on the 26th of December, 1857, made his accusation in compliance with the said decree of the 10th of December, 1836, against the captain and crew, for the infraction of the fiscal laws and the purchase of slaves, and all legal formalities having been complete with, sentence was issued on the 8th of March, 1858, condemning the captain in two years of hard labor with a fine of 500 milreas, (£100,) and condemning the vessel and specie, but absolving the crew. The crown advocate and the captain both appealed to the Court of Relação (Casation) at Lisbon against the said sentence.

The French government, not recognising the right of capture and the legality of the judgments of the Portugues tribunals, under the pretext that the vessel was authorized to contract for laborers, and had on board a delegate appointed by the governor of the island of Reunion, demanded the delivery of the vessel and release of the captain.

The Portuguese government did not consider it could

The Portuguese government did not consider it could the fundamental Law of the States; and the French government continuing fix claims, especially in a note from its minister at this court on the 14th of September last, to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied on the 18th of the same month, and transmitted the documents which explained the affair. The government, by despatches of the 2d and 6th instant, directed its minister at Paris to propose to the imperial government the decispatches of the 2d and oth Instant, directed its limited at Paris to propose to the imperial government the decision of the pending question by the mediation of a third power, to be chosen by the Emperor of the French, according to the principles set forth in protocol No. 23 of the Paris conference on the 14th of April, 1856. This proposal was immediately rejected.

By despatch of the 13th inst., Count Walewski, Minister of the Foreign Agains of the Krench empire directed.

ter of the Foreign Affairs of the French empire, directed the Marquis de Liste de Siry, minister of France at this court, to inform the Portuguese government that the imperial government would accept an arrangement upon

tain, twenty-four hours after the departure of the French ships-of-war from the Tagus; mediation of the King of Holland to fix the indemnity to the parties interested, France repelling all idea of mediation upon the question

of right."

Count Walewski added that, upon the non-acceptance
of the basis, the minister of France should carry out the
instructions he had received. These instructions would, a last resource, result in his excellency's retiring, with all the diplomatic and consular corps in Portugal, thus interrupting diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and leaving to Admiral Lavaud, commander of the French naval forces in the Tagus, the ter-

mander of the French naval forces in the Tagus, the termination of the pending question.

Under these circumstances the government, persisting in the conviction of its right, but seeing at the same time the impossibility of making that right prevail, believed it to be its duty to assume toward the country the grave responsibility of ceding to the peremptory exactions of France, by directing the release of Captain Rouxel, and the delivery of the captured vessel to whomever the Franch minister might designate.

As regards the mediation indicated by the imperial government for fixing the sum demanded, under the title

As regards the mediation indicated by the imperial government for fixing the sum demanded, under the title of indennification, the government considered that, mediation not having been accepted by France, upon the question of right, the only one affecting the honor and dignity of the country, Portugal could not accept it upon the pecuniary question, and therefore left France to proceed in that respect as it may judge convenient, declaring that it would cede to the resolution France may adopt, for the same reasons which had obliged it to cede to the other exactions.

In this conformity a note was on the 23d instant sent In this conformity a note was on the 23d instant sent y the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Loule) to the repre-entative of the imperial government at this court.

All the documents relating to this matter will be laid efore Parliament at the approaching opening of the

Mr. Isvac A. Hedges, of Springfield, Illinois, has recently addressed to the governor of that State a letter on the manufacture of sugar from the Chinese cane, accompany-ing a sample of the sugar grown in the vicinity of that

your State that there exists in the "sorgho," or Chinese sugar cane, a valuable saccharine property, in quality and quantity sufficient to justify a reasonable investment, at all central localities, in suitable machinery and appaat all central localities, in suitable machinery and apparatus to meet the demands of the surrounding country.

The cane being a very heavy article, and inconvenient to transport, and liable, also, to sour if long en route, it is to be expected that the great bulk will be worked up by the farmers at home and shipped to refiners for sale, or exchanged for sugars or refined sirups. Fixtures for their

exchanged for sugars or refined sirups. Fixtures for their use are now in successful operation, costing but a small sum. Those of the former class will not exceed the cost of flouring mills in your State, and, like them, may be of any desired capacity. There are now in most of your principal towns engines and boilers attached to steam sus-mills, or other factories, only partially employed, that can be made useful in working up this new crop. Refineries will be established at all the principal depots of trade—for their cost need not exceed a few thousand dollars. As the sirup becomes plenty and cheap, the demand for the superior will necessarily follow, giving employment to men and capital.

The past season has been one of a very unfavorable character for the production of rich saccharine plants. Dry and hot weather are requisite for such results.

Dry and hot weather are requisite for such results. The juice from which the sirup was made, which here-with I send you, marked only 6° "Beaume," (good cane marks 10° and sometimes 15° ,) requiring not only cane marks 10° and sometimes 15°,) requiring not only much more exposure to the fire and atmosphere (both detrimental to all sugars and sirups) but more difficult of defecation. In this we used no defecating agent but lime, and added it only to neutralize the acids present in the cane. With well-arranged apparatus, where the fire or steam used in boiling is susceptible of entire control, there will be found no use for other agents.

The chief difficulty to all country experimenters in sirup making exists in their slow boiling. Six hours of such would blacken and embitter the clearest maple sap or even dissolved loaf sugar.

would blacken and embitter the clearest maple sap or even dissolved loaf sugar.

Our farmers have not learned by experiment the best soil and manner of cultivating this cane. The plant is an exceedingly hardy one, and will bear transplanting better than tobacco, and if planted thus in the ridge, in fresh ground after the ordinary time of corn planting—say from the 10th to the 20th of June—the plants then being from four to eight inches high, will outgrow the weeds, superseding the necessity of weeding or hoeing, and insure a well matured crop about the first of September. I would here say that this cane should not be grown

I would here say that this cane should not be grown on flat, heavy, wet, and strong lands. The stalks may be large upon such lands, but not as rich in saccharine as cane grown on high rolling or poorer soil. The object in growing cane should be to get the sweeter, regardless of size, and experience furnishes ample testimony in favor of the use of such lands as above mentioned.

It would be a matter of deep regret if our farmers should not make themselves acquainted, by reading and observation , with these important facts. In my experiments I have found cane, the juice of which in one case would make, when concentrated, one gallon of sirup from four, in other cases six, and some requiring eight or nine, and the brightest and best from the sweeter juice.

TWO CENTS.

ed to a heavy consistency, crystals appeared shortly after being removed from the boiler.

From all the experiments and examinations I have been able to give this subject, I am forced to this conclusion: that the Chinese sugar-cane is to become one of seen able to give this subject, I am forced to this concin-sion: that the Chinese sugar-cane is to become one of the leading vegetable products of the West; that the time will come when it will equal to us in importance our crop of corn; that it will do for us what the sugar-cane has done for Louisiana, and cotton for other States.

THE BRITISH SHIP EASTERN CITY.

Mr. John Fowler, a cabin passenger on board the East-Mr. John Fowler, a cabin passenger on board the Eastern City, furnishes a graphic account of the burning of
that vessel on the passage from Liverpool to Methourne,
South Australia. The Eastern City was a ship of 1,363
tons burden, and the property of Messrs. Baines & Co., of
Liverpool. She was commanded by Capt. Johnstone, and
had a crew of 47 men, including officers. She left Liverpool on the 10th of July, with 180 passengers and 1,600
tons of general cargo.

pool on the 10th of July, with 180 passengers and 1,600 tons of general cargo.

According to Mr. Fowler's marrative, the Eastern City reached the equator on the 11th of August, after a long continuance of contrary and baffling winds, and the passengers were in expectation of reaching Australia in 70 or 75 days. On the 21st of August the wind blew strong from the northwest, and on the following day it increased to half a gale, with a heavy sea, the ship rolling a great deal, and frequently going from 12 to 14 knots an hour.

but the sea continued high, and at 2 p. m. an alarm of fire was raised, and smoke was seen issuing from the fore hatch. The passengers and crew were all ordered on deck, and it was believed that all had obeyed the order; but it was afterward discovered that one of the steerage pasbut it was afterward discovered that one of the steerage pas-sengers, named McLean, was missing, and he is supposed to have been suffocated in his berth. Hopes were entertain-ed at first of extinguishing the fire, as it did not seem to increase; but after half an hour it was found that no pro-gress was made, notwithstanding the vast quantities of water that had been pumped into the hold. It was now apparent that the only chance was to endeavor to smother the fire. Accordingly, blankets, shawls, plaids and old sails were used for that purpose; but all in vain. The women and children, about 60 in number, were removed to the poop. The captain hauled up the courses, and put to the poop. The captain hauled up the courses, and put the ship before the wind, had the boats provisioned, and everything in readiness to lower away at a moment's no-tice. Both passengers and crew worked all night in their endeavors to subdue the flames, the captain cheering them all the while, and never leaving the deck for a moment.

His courage is described as admirable, and he never ceased to comfort the women and children by assurances that

ed to comfort the women and children by assurances that they would be all safe in the beats.

To add to their danger they were more than 600 miles from the nearest land, the boats could carry no more than one-half the persons in the ship, and the sea ran so high that no boat could be launched in safety, nor live ng, crowded as they must necessarily have been. only chance was of being picked up; but this was a forlorn hope, as they were out of the track of vessels, and those who realized the full extent of their danger felt that their destruction was simply a question of hours. Still they worked with a will, adopting every means to smother the fire. The morning of the 24th broke at length, but the sea still ran high, and the ship scudded before the wind. About noon the foreyard came down by the run, but without injuring any one. There was evidently very little hope, and many of those on board became quite resigned to their terrible fate. The decks became very hot, and the flames were expected every moment to be seen issuing from the bows, and they were in dread of the foremast giving away, which must have precipitated their fate, as its fall must have torn up part of the deck, through which the flames would burst. At this stage the captain, purser, and Mr. Fowler threw bottles overboard, containing details of the sad catastrophe. Their rescue from impending death is thus described by Mr. Fowler:

"The captain, chief officer, purser, doctor, Mr. Warner, "The captain, chief officer, purser, doctor, Mr. Warner, the other chief cabin passenger, and myzelf, went into the saloon at 2 o'clock, p. m., to cat something, for we were all becoming faint. We were eating what we believed to be our last meal, but we were all calm, and even cheerful, Captain Johnson asking to be excused for the manner in which he was breaking up the preserved salmon, which, with a few biscuits, was to form our dinsalmon, which, with a few biscuits, was to form our din-ner; and I for appearing at dinner in such a guise, being litterly covered, hands and face, with tar. At about 2.30 o'clock, p. m., and when about to say 'good-by,' in case of not meeting again before the final catastrophe, we were startled with the cry of 'A sail'! I do not know how we all tumbled on deck, but we were there in an in-stant. How I looked to windward, and how faint and ill I felt when I at first failed to perceive anything but the ocean and a few black clouds just at the edge of the horizon; how we all at last saw the sail, just like a distant gull—she was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rayson the sea; how we all cheered, and wept and prayed, and laughed and clasped each other's hands, and cheered again. In less than half an hour from the time gh his trumpet, 'We are on fire, will you stand by To which Captain Brown returned a hearty 'Aye,

aye, and send my boats to assist you.

'Soon two of the Merchantman's boats and three of our own were launched; but the sea still was high, and we own were launched; but the sea still was high, and we expected every moment to see some of them swamped or dashed in pieces alongside; but, thanks to the first and second officers of the Merchantman, and of our own officers in charge of the boats, they were conducted between the two vessels without a single accident. We first embarked the women and children, and by 8, p. m., we were all safely on board the Merchantman, our captain being the last to leave.

being the last to leave.

"On arriving on board the Merchantman, everything had been provided by Captain Brown for the relief and comfort of the rescued passengers, in which he was assisted by Captain Dawson, commanding the troops. They had prepared hot test and biscuits for 400. The women and children were accommodated in the cuddy and officers.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the great traveller, died at Vienna, on the 27th ult., after her return from the Mauritius, which she had visited last spring. She was born in Vienna, 1797, and married to Dr. J. Pfeiffer, of Lemberg, in 1820, but her husband and two sons dying, she set out on a journey to Jerosalem, after which she published an account of her pilgrimage. She next explored Northern Europe clear up to feeland; then she went to Brazil, round Cape Horn, to Otaheite, China, Japan, and much of Asia. Resting awhile, she published another book, and left for the Cape of Good Hope and the Hottentot country. She carried her explorations some two hundred miles into the interior, living among the savages on terms of amity, and enjoying excellent opportunities for observation. Returning to the Cape, she sailed for Singapore; went thence to Borneo, where she resided a month among the fierce tribe of the Dyaka; then went over the mountains to visit Sangau and Landek, and, after several visits to the settlements, bent her steps towards Java, where she received hospitable entertainment; went thence to Samatra, lived another month among a tribe of cannibals, and came away entire, although they proposed to eat her, and were only dissanded therefrom, she avers, by her representations that she was old and necessarily tough.

The islands of the Archipelago were all visited by her, and the Sultan of Ternata afforded her all possible facilities for exploring his particular island. The lady rode through his dominions in a conveyance drawn by "twenty-man power." as she described it, for his Majesty owned no beasts of burden except men. Afterwards, she went to the Calebes, and, having finished her sight-see-

ed no beasts of burden except men. Afterwards, she went to the Calebes, and, having fluished her sight-seeing there, returned to Java, and embarked at Batavia for Sun Francisco. The vocace ing there, returned to Java, and embarked at Batavia for San Francisco. The voyage was pleasant, and Madame Picifer reached California in September, 1853. She visited the wet "diggings," examined the quartz formations, went up to the Crescent City, lived among the Indians in Oregon, ran down to Acapulco and viewed the mines of quicksilver at San Jose, and then went down the coast to Lima, and made the tour of the Peruvian mines. Thence she went to Guayaquil, and thence to Quito, and in this stage of the journey suffered numerous perils and hardships, the rainy season having set in, and the reads rendered nearly impassable. Once she fell overboard from a cance, and owed her life to her skill is swimming. Quito offered no temptations to detain her, and after a short visit she returned to Guayaquil, and departed thence for Panama.

swimming. Quito offered no temptations to detain her, and after a short visit she returned to Guayaquil, and departed thence for Panama.

Crossing the Isthmus to Aspinwall, she took a steamer passage for New Orleans, and then began her trip through the United States, which ended in November, 1854, exactly four years ago. From Orleans she went to Arkansus; then up the Mississippi to St. Louis; thence to the Fails of St. Anthony; thence, by way of Galena, Chieago, Milwaukie, and Sault St. Marie, to Lake Superior; thence, by way of Quebec and Montred, to New York, arriving in September, 1854. Returning to London at the close of 1854, she prepared her notes of this extended tour for publication, and the nurrative is simple and interesting. Her last journey was undertaken about a year ago. She revisited Africa, and attempted to explore Malaguear, but was prevented from the fulfilment of that part of her plan by the watchful jealensy of the Queen, who subjected her to sundry indignities, and finally expelled her from the territory.

Madame Pfeiffer, with all her reaming propensities, was not a coarse or bold woman. In person she was below the middle size, had dark hair and brilliant eyes, was always clad with extreme plainness, and in a manner was quiet and reserved. In a letter written to a friend a few years ago she describes herself: "I smile," she says, "when I think of the many who, knowing me only through my travels, fancy that my character, manners, oven my figure and movements, are more like those of a man than a woman. How falsely do they charge me! But you, you know me, know that those who expect to find me six feet high, with a bold, imposing gait, and a dagger and pistol in my belt, discover in me the very reverse; and that in every-day life I am plainer, quieter, and more reserved than thousands of my own sex who have never left the seclusion of their native villages."

THE SUN AN ENGRAVER ON WOOD, STONE,

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(From the New York Evening Post.)

[From the New York Evening Post.]

No science within the last few years has made so rapid progress as the science of photography; and brilliant as have been its former marvels, they are surpassed by more striking successes achieved almost within the month. Sun pictures on silver and paper have been made almost as common as newspapers in every household, even the poorest; portraits, which otherwise would have been beyond their means, and which a hundred years ago regal opulence could hardly secure. This was a great addition to the happiness of the world for any art to contribute. But its devotees still asked for more; and more they succeeded in obtaining. Petzval pressed the most subtle mathematical analyses into the service of the art to make its pictures more accurate in drawing, and more manufacture of sugar from the Chinese cane, accompanying a sample of the sugar grown in the vicinity of that city.

At the urgent solicitation of S. Francis, esq., corresponding secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and editor of the Illinois Farmer, Mr. J. C. Depew and myself have undertaken to demonstrate to the farmers of the verse of the results of the covers a lithographic picture on glass or paper, or an engraving. This is subject-through his trumpet, 'We are on fire, will you stand by St. To which Captain Brown returned a hearty 'Aye,' or Chinese of the sugar from the Chinese cane, accompanying and more in the sugar from the Chinese cane, accompanying and laughed and clasped each other's hands, and to make from the time we first sighted her, the vessel, which proved to be the covers a lithographic success an analyses into the service of the action. M. Niepce then showed how the sun could be made to do the work of the lithographer cutta, passed close under our stern. How we cheered her, and she returned our cheer. Our captain halled through his trumpet, 'We are on fire, will you stand by the covers a lithographic structure on glass or paper, or an engraving. This is subject-the that there are the covers a lithographic proved to the farmers of the covers a lithographic proved to the farmers of the covers a lithographic proved to the farmers of the covers and the cover

ed to the action of the light. The stone is then placed in a bath of ether, the portions on which the light has acted being soluble and the other portions insoluble. The stone is removed from the bath, and a delicate picture is found sketched on it by the insoluble portions of litumen, from which lithographs may be directly printed.

Our columns have related from time to time the various improvements of this sun-picturing art, especially in its relation to astronomy, where improvements have been as remarkable as in any other of its numerous branches. Our advertising columns have shown that photography was successfully applied not only to lithography, but also to wood engraving, and that with the greatest success. All these impressions, however, are of little durability and permanence, compared with those on copper. From and permanence, compared with those on copper.
the London News we learn that Herr Pretsch has so usided by Captain Dawson, commanding the troops. They also prepared not ten and biscuits for 400. The women and children were accommodated in the cuddy and officers' forms, and the crew and passengers mustered and told on to mess with the soldiers and asilors without the silphtest confusion. The Morchantman stood by the burning ship during the night, and at about 2, a.m., the flames burst forth over the topgallantmast forecast le; soon after the foremast went over the side, and in half an hour the main and mizzon-masts went, and soon after the foremast went over the side, and in half an hour the main and mizzon-masts went, and soon after the foremast went over the side, and in the flames burst forth over the topgallantmast forecast le; soon after the foremast went over the side, and in the flames burst forth over the topgallantmast forecast le; soon after the foremast went over the side, and in the flames burst forth over the side, and in the side of t to make the sun a copper-plate engraver, and has succeeded. He finds a new property of matter as strange as

mined to issue an address to the people. During the summer a correspondence will be opened with all persons who may be able to forward the interests of the society; which are the collection of all matters that pertain to the growth and progress of the State.

The Huntaville (Texas) Hem states that the government has purchased the residence of Hon. P. H. Bell in that State for the location of an arsenal.

would make, when concentrated, one gallon of sirup from four, in other cases six, and some requiring eight or file. \$28 60. The latter price was given for a rare die of the Washington cent of 1792.

It is stated that all the milroad companies between New York and Chicago have discontinued the running of second-class cars. The emigrant trains will do the second-